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on the common ground of human natures:

the Duchesse de Chartres being all that

could be of a woman, and Paul Jones all

and the pet and protege of his magnificent

Such honors would have turned the head

them only avenues leading to the realiza-

of his heroic hopes.

that the sum had

a sense of delicacy

ever refer to these

destine benefactions.

his greatest cruise,

pressing the hand of

the Duke and kiss-

ing the hand of the

"I have no words

elequent. Accept,

then, my silent

I have now to offer,

"When the Com-

modere said these

Duchess in her "Sou-

venirs," "I could not

Duke himself quivered with emotion

as he essayed to reply. But the face of

Commodore Jones was cold, blank, pas-

sionless. Every drop of bleed had gone

out of his thin lips. His dark gray eyes

gazed calmly into ours, expressionless as

if of polished stone. What terrible resolu-

A PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Duchess gives of Jones in her Souvenirs

loses much by translation. For the benefit

of those who can read French I will give

the original; and for those who cannot I

will offer the best translation I can make.

sans famille, presque sans nom. Homme

preche, et sans ancune idee indigne, sans

ancune faiblesse molle. Au fort du com-

without family, almost without name; man

of unconventional manners, but at his

politeness; bearing letters patent of no-

bility signed by the Creator Himself!

RICHARD DALY.

home with me, a lamb!"]

She left that for inference.

been, and doubtless was, intended to in-

Doubtless the great Duchess, sym-

pathetic, romantic, poetic French woman

as she was, rather idealized her protege.

He was not of the ordinary type of society

man with which she was familiar. Cour-

tier he was indeed, and "seduisant," as the

French say, but her woman's wit detected

in him something that did not belong to

the men she ordinarily met. Her last

stroke in the pen-picture just quoted shows that her sharp eyes had pierced the

exterior of the courtier, and had seen the

claws and teeth of the tiger thinly vailed.

JONES AS A GALLANT.

Yet, if the single bon mot of his which

she has recorded may be taken as an in-

dex of his versatility, he was quite as

much courtier as tiger; resistless alike in

"Child of the Ocean; man without title,

ard ou du Charles le Temeraire.

bat, le tigre; chez moi, l'agneau!"

The personal description which the

words."

instant!"

Duchess, or both.

CHAPTER VI.

AN IMPORTANT EPOCH-PAUL JONES | that could be of a man. AS A COURTIER-A DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT SAILOR'S PERSON-ALITY-DUCHESSE DE CHARTRES AIDS HIM-THE KING'S FAVOR GAINED-A FINE SHIP AND CREW.

Freed, now, from embarrassments, and supplied with sufficient funds to meet his personal expenses for sometime, Paul hostess Jones entered upon what proved to be the most important epoch of his career.

Neither he nor Dr. Franklin had ever given up the hope of organizing a squadron of sufficient force to execute his original project of persistent and effective attack on the enemy's coast. The fame of Jones's exploits and the social patronage of the Duke and Duchess de Chartres had opened all doors to him, and so when he went from Brest to Paris in August, 1778, he at once found himself the lion of the hour.

Hitherto the world had known him only as a fighting sea Captain of extraordinary there to his credit. ability and courage, who had with slender No explanation was means achieved astonishing successes. given, but he knew Now he was destined for some time to the role of courtier, gay and gallant, and been placed here by ladies' man in the most exalted circles of the gayest and, except London, most dissolute of Capitals and Courts.

His first appearance or "debut" in society has been described by a clever Eng- to even thank them. lish woman, Miss Herbert, residing in Only cace did he Paris. She was the daughter of the British Agent for Exchange of Prisoners, war having then begun between France and England. This lady first met Capt. Jones at a reception at the salon of the Countess de la Vendahl. She says: "Having been taught to regard Capt.

Jones as a rough, desperate renegade, if not pirate, I was amazed to meet a most courteous, graceful gentleman of slight build and rather delicate, not to say effeminate, cast of features; faultlessly diessed, Duchess, he said: exquisitely polite, altogether handsome, and speaking French fluently, though with that may thank indifferent accent and many grammar. However, his French was better than that of most English persons of quality who pretend to speak the language homage. That is all in the drawing rooms of London.

"For some reason he was quite attentive to me, and we danced twice. Naturally we avoided political subjects, though once he frigate at your feet." asked me if I had heard or read anything about the affair of taking the Earl of Selkirk's plate at St. Mary's Isle in the cruise

"I said I had, and he then told me that his relation to the affair was not correctly understood, and he would do himself the honor to send to me copies of all the papers in the case, in order that I might be able to form a right judgment. And by way of compliment, I suppose, he added that while under the circumstances that existed he was compelled to be indifferent to the estimation in which Englishmen held him, he was as sensitive as ever to the sentiments of English women. Also, that while he might be at war with my countrymen as a Nation, he could never be anything but at peace with their daughters.

"Altogether I was quite charmed with him. He was quite impartial in his attentions to the ladies. However, his preference for her ladyship, our gracious hostess, could not be quite hid; it was not even partly vailed. Neither, I must say, was She says: her ladyship's reciprocity of it.

"A tew days afterward he called on my father to initiate a scheme for exchanging the crew of the Drake for American prisoners in England. I did not see him on this occasion, but my father informed me that he was deeply impressed by him and could not help seeing in him genius of the first order.

"My father spoke of his manner as extremely cold, reserved and wholly official; which was the exact reverse of his deportment toward me at Lady de la Vendahl's. My father said that when he told Capt. Jones, as he had to, that our (the British) Government, had not given him authority to recognize the right of cartel to the American insurgents, the Captain replied: "Very well, sir; but, as Voltaire says,

'the future is much longer than the pres-

Some of Jones's critics have viewed his few months of social dissipation in Paris during the Fall and early Winter of 1778 as conduct unbecoming a naval officer in the service of povertystricken patriots struggling on the other side of the ocean in distress. But while he may have incidentally derived much personal pleasure from these gaieties, all his official correspondence and the sequel prove beyond question that his apparent relaxation was simply an available means to the one end of his efforts, the one grand goat of his ambition; to obtain command of a squadron for another and more important attack upon the enemy.

It must be borne in mind that in his efforts to obtain French ships, French munitions, and to a great extent French seamen, for an expedition under the American flag, he had to combat the secret, subtle influence of a cabal of French officers, mostly Captains, who either wanted

commands themselves or disliked to see an | "The son of Scottish peasants, it is true; American officer obtain opportunity to do nevertheless, a knight-errant of the sea; what they could not do; conquer the Eng- a hero like the Chevaliers of olden timeslish at sea with French ships and, for the most part, French crews, This was a natural feeling on the part of the French Captains, and the result of the first and only opportunity of the kind that Jones | worthy thought or a single unmanly weakgot, proved their apprehensions well-

AIDED BY THE DUCHESS. He quickly and clearly saw that as the

influences the French officers brought to bear against him were largely social, he must meet them with other and more potent social influences; and of course the nearer he could get to the palace with those influences the greater his strength. Fortune brought to his aid the wise, beautiful and accomplished Duchesse de Chartres, Related to the King both by blood and by marriage, and commending herself to him no less by her intellectual than by her personal charms, the Duchess was notably the most influential personage with the King, next to the Queen herself. And so circumspect was her conduct and so far beyond question her virtue that the Duchess held the confidence and esteem of the Queen as completely as that of the

King. The relations between the Duchesse de Chartres and Paul Jones at this the most critical period of his career were simply those of patroness and protege. The Duchess was older than he, being then 36 and he 33. In her veins coursed the blood | both roles. At the risk of anticipating my of the longest line of Kings and Queens in Europe; in his the blood of Scottish peas- as the Duchess relates it in her "Sou- journal ants. But wide apart as were their ante- | venir.' cedents and their breeding, they still met

'Commodore, in reading the accounts of your awful battle I have been amazed at your perseverance. How could you continue the combat with such sang froid when your ship was sinking and being also devoured by the flames? I have thought that anyone else would have yielded. Tell me, what thought could it have been that sustained you? What hope could have nerved you? What sentiment animated you in that dreadful or-

With a profound bow Jones responded: My sole thought, after the honor of my flag, your Royal Highness, was that surrender must postpone the rapture of greet- exclaimed more than once while reading ing you again!'

The comment of the Duchess on this was: "Not Charles le Temeraire himself could have laid his helmet at a lady's feet | ance of these things?" with such knightly grace!"

Thus the days and weeks and months In her "Souvenirs of the Good King," the flew by. Dr. Franklin, incessant and in-Duchess refers to the interest she took in defatigable, labored with de Sartine, the Minister of Marine, but still no ships, no Paul Jones and the efforts she made in his supplies, no men. Meantime, La Fayette, First in the Chartres' cottage at Brest. returned from America and with him came then in their palace at Versailles, Jones became a friend en famille. He was no Portsmouth, N. II., and the best ship of mere visitor. He was the bosom friend her class affoat. and boon companion of his princely host

A syndicate of French capitalists was formed, headed by le Ray de Chaumont, to provide funds for outfits, supplies, advances to men, etc.; but still the ships of many a man, but Paul Jones saw in and the authority to equip them in French ports and arsenals awaited the pleasure of tion of his patriotic purposes, the fruition | the King.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. repress my tears. The voice of the

Jones now saw fitful glimpses of lig ahead. Finally, in October, 1778, he laid the whole matter before the Duchesse de Chartres and said to her that, if she saw no objection, he would appeal to the King in person, and asked her if she would hand a petition from him to Louis XVI He said it was evident that Dr. Franklin tion must have possessed his soul at that had exhausted his resources, that the cabal of French Captains still had power to block every project in the Ministry of Marine, and that, therefore, unless the King himself could be persuaded to act, the whole affair might as well be given up. The Duchess at once approved the scheme and said she would lay his peti-

tion before the King. AN APPEAL TO THE KING.

"L'enfant de l' Ocean; homme sans titre, Paul Jones then wrote a letter to Louis XVI. Such a proceeding was quite out of sans les mours conventionnelles; mais, the usual order of things. It was almost a bien a l'aise partout; homme d' nue pobreach of Court etiquett. In fact, the litesse ravissante; portant les lettres de only way in which the King could receive noblesse signees par le Createur meme. such a communication direct from a subject or citizen of a foreign power was in the Fils des paysans ecossais, c'est vrai; malgre Paladin de mer; heres comme les form of petition for redress of extreme Chevaliers de vieux temps; temps du Baygrievance, and then only by Royal grace. This remarkable document was dated "Homme sans art, sans ruse, presque Oct. 19, 1778, and addressed: naif; mais, homme sans peur, sans re-"His Most Christian Majesty Louis, King

of France and Navarre. "Sire: After my return to Brest in the American ship of war, the Ranger, from the Irish Channel, his Excellency Dr. Franklin, informed me by letter, dated June 1, that M. de Sartine (French Minisease everywhere; a man of enchanting ter of Marine), having a good opinion of my conduct, had determined, with your Majesty's consent and approbation, to give me the command of the ship of war, the Indien, which was built at Amsterdam. for America, but afterwards, for political reasons, made the property of France. I was to act with unlimited orders under the commission and flag of America. * * *

"I was deeply affected with a sense of the honor done me by this proposition as well as of the favor which your Majesty intended thereby to confer on America, and I accepted the order with the greater pleasure, as the Congress had sent me to Europe in the Ranger to command the Indien before the ownership of that vessel was changed.'

The letter, which is quite voluminous, then goes on to recite all the different schemes suggested from time to time after it was found impossible to get the Indien out of Holland as an American ship, and refers with much force to the repeated disappointments he had met with. It concli des as follows:

"Thus I have been chained down to shameful inactivity for nearly five months, I have lost the best season of the year and such opportunities of serving my country and acquiring honor as I cannot again expect during this war; and to my unspeakable mortification, having no command, I am considered everywhere as an officer cast off and in disgrace for secret reasons. * * *

"As your Majesty, by espousing the cause of America, has become the protector of the rights of human nature, I am persuaded that you will not disregard my situation nor permit me longer to writhe in this insupportable disgrace. "I am, with perfect gratitude and profound respect, "Your Majesty's very obliged, very obedi-

ent, and very humble servant, "Paul Jones." He then wrote a letter to the Duchesse de Chartres, inclosing his letter to the

King and formally requesting her to place the times of Bayard and Charles the Bold. it in his hands. In this letter he reviews An artless man, without guile, almost inthe reasons why he appeals to the King, necent; yet a man without fear, without and concludes: repreach, and incapable of a single un-"I have written the inclosed letter to the ness. In the thick of battle a tiger; at

Sovereign, which I beseech your Royal Highness to present to his Majesty. You will thereby add a singular obligation to Her phrase, "Sans ancune faiblesse what I already owe to you; former con-descending attentions and kindness. I molle," which I have translated "Without a single unmanly weakness," may have shall be extremely hap y to succeed through the influence of so amiable a dicate that she did not consider him Princess and so powerful an advocate; wholly free from weaknesses which a whom I devoutly esteem and respect; Frenh woman would regard as manly. being truly and always in the artless sincerity of my heart, Madame, "Your Royal Highness's very obedient

and very humble servant, "Paul Jones." Punctilious not to attempt anything over Dr. Franklin's head, or without his knowledge and consent, Jones wrote to him under the same date as follows, inclosing copies of both the foregoing letters:

"I hope you will find the within letter (to the King) entirely free from asperity or ill-nature. * * It cannot, I think, do harm, and unless you disapprove it, I beg that it may take its course. The Duchesse de Chartres will undertake to deliver it into the King's hands." * * * HIS DISTINGUISHED PRECEPTRESS.

Jones wrote his letter to the King in French, and submitted it to the Duchess narrative, that story should be told here for revision. He says quaintly in his

"Her Royal Highness made many amend-

replied with the gentle wit in which she was perfect: 'Ah, my dear Commodore, crews of these three ships were all French, you must congratulate yourself that your and fairly up to their complements. sentiments are so much nearer perfection than your French

The Duchess relates that when the King had read the letter, he asked if Commodore Jones had received his education in France, and, if so, in what school. To which she replied:

"Ah! Sire, I fear that the gallant Commodore has learned his French in the school of adversity! She says that His Majesty was profoundly impressed with Jones's recital, and

"I never knew of this! Why do my Ministers and advisers leave me in ignor-

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE KING. The documents above quoted bore date of Oct. 19, 1778. But it was not until the 3d of December that the Duchess found | what she considered suitable opportunity | Messrs. Frazier & Frazier. to lay Jones's petition before the King. the 36-gun frigate Alliance, just built at | Four days later the King summoned him to audience at the Palace of Versailles. Conformably to the etiquet of such occasions, which required that all Royal audiences must be held confidential

Jones has left no record of what passed between the King and himself. His correspondence as preserved contains but one allusion to it. That occurs in a letter to the King sometime later; after the great battle, when, in acknowledging the decoration conferred on him as Chevalier of the the singular condescension of Your Most Gracious Majesty on a previous occasion, which had the result of enabling me to perform the services you have now deigned to approve by so eminent a mark of your Royal pleasure. May I venture to ask Your Majesty to believe and be always persuaded that I await only your Royal expression of desire or even consent to receive further services from me.

The Duchess in her "Souvenirs" says When the King informed me of his decision to decorate Commodore Jones, he congratulated me on my cleverness habilite in selecting proteges; and said that he was indebted to me for bringing the Commodore before him in person, so that he could for himself judge of his merits.

No other records of or reference to this audience are extant except in an official letter of Dr. Franklin (Wharton's Diplomatic correspondence). The Doctor says that Jones wrote a letter to the King, on which he asked my opinion, which I did not give beyond suggesting that it was a most unusual proceeding. He has, I believe, since obtained an audience.'

It appears that Dr. Franklin was not willing to take the responsibility of conrolling Jones in this matter. He knew that Jones would obey him. But he evidently thought that no harm could come of the Royal audience anyhow, while good might come, and so he left to Jones entire freedom of action.

At last the King acted. He told his Minister of Marine on Jan. 8, 1779, that something must be done for Paul Jones; that a heavy frigate or vessel equal to the Indien must be provided for him, and at least two other ships, so as to make, with the Alliance, a squadron of four.

FITTING OUT A SQUADRON.

There happened to be at that moment in the dock-yard at l'e Orient a large East Indiaman recently brought into the public service and fitting out as an armed transport for conveyance of reinforcements to the Isle of France and Pondicherry; also, an old 32-gun frigate recently overhauled and refitted for similar duty.

On Feb. 4, 1779, de Sartine informed Jones that the King had ordered that these two ships, together with a small man-of-war brig of 12 guns and a revenue cutter, be turned over to him, with authority to arm and munition them from French arsenals and recruit crews in French ports.

Proceeding at once to l' Orient, Jones found that a great deal was to be done before the ships could be made effective for such a cruise as he had planned. The Alliance, which, as before stated, had recently brought La Fayette to France, was new and ship-shape, but she needed sea stores and was about ninety men short of her complement.

The larger of the French ships, then known as Le Duras, was fitting as an armed transport. In that capacity she had a battery composed of 14 long 12pounders, 14 long nines and six long 6pounders, which of course was wholly insufficient to make her any kind of match for any regular man-of-war of her size and

Jones at once asked for heavier guns, and obtained from the dock-yard arsenal 14 more long 12-pounders, making 28 of that caliber, which he mounted on her gun-deck, 26 in broadside and two in bridle ports on either bow; and he mounted her long nines, 10 out of the 14 she originally had, on the quarter-deck and forecastle Finding that her great hight out of water six of a side, and mounted there six 18 pounders on shifting-carriages that would enable him to fight them all on either side

The Pallas, under Capt. Cottineau, and the little brig Vengeance, under Capt. Ricot, needed few or no alterations. The rated a 32 at that time, but would in 1779 Government hereafter.

Paris, after his great battle the previous
September. On the 28th the Duchesse de
Chartres gave a luncheon in his honor.
It was a most distinguished party.

At the table the Duchess said to Jones:

Men I remarked on this to her she

At the table the Duchess said to Jones:

At the table the Duchess said to Jones:

Most of her corrections were or the betterment of my French, and almost none for
modifying my sentiments or my mode of
expressing them.

When I remarked on this to her she
table the not more than a 24 or 26 gun corvet.

She carried 22 long nines and 10 long sixes.

The Vengeance carried 12 long nines
and two sixes. The revenue cutter called
the Cerf, Capt. Varages, mounted 16 guns, "When I remarked on this to her she the Cerf, Capt. Varages, mounted 16 guns, plied with the gentle wit in which she six long sixes and 10 four-pounders. The

THE BON HOMME RICHARD.

Not more than 40 men, however, were at this time attached to le Duros, which name Jones changed to the Bon Homme Richard in compliment to Dr. Franklin. As, with her new armament, the Richard would require at least 320 to 330 men, considerable recruiting was to be done at once. Extraordinary efforts were made at of Nantes and Brest.

It was slow work, because the King made no provision for manning the ship, and Jones had no funds except those furnished by the le Roy de Chaumont syndi-

His personal resources were at a low ebb though just about this time, by sacrificing part of his land in Virginia, he obtained about \$7,000 from a firm of Virginia merchants trading to Nantes and Bordeaux-

However, by June 1, 1779, he had succeeded in raking together 240 seamen, of whom less than fifty were Americans; the rest being French, English, Scotch, Portuguese and a few Swedes and Norwegians. One of the Americans was such in every sense of the term, being a Narragansett Indian named "Anthony Jeremiah," from Martha's Vineyard, who, like most of the remnant of his tribe at that time, was a

whaleman. Partly to provide a large landing force for descents on the coast and partly to keep Order of Military Merit (equivalent to the modern Legion of Honor) he speaks of the "marines" Of these 12 were regulars. "marines." Of these 12 were regulars, latter event as "A most touching sequel to loaned from the dock-yard, whom he made non-commissioned officers. The other 120 were simply French infantry soldiers who were allowed to volunteer from the garrison of l' Orient, and who had never before served aboard ship. About forty additional men, mostly French, were obtained for the Alliance, bringing her crew up to fair working strength.

Under such conditions the squadrons put to sea June 19, 1779, and convoyed a small fleet of merchant vessels to Bordeaux. A couple of days out, the Alliance fouled the Richard, doing so much damage to both that an immediate return to l' Orient for repairs was necessary.

FORTUNATE REINFORCEMENT. But it's an ill wind that blows nobody

good. This accident proved of rare good fortune to Paul Jones. That good fortune was nothing less than the accession of 114 genuine American sailors to his strength. These with the Americans in his original crew now made a total of 155 first-class Yankee seamen under his command. About thirty of them had sailed with him in either the Alfred, the Providence, or the Ranger, and 10 or 12 of them in all three.

In a letter to Dr. Franklin, dated July 14, 1779, he wrote of them "Distressing as the late accident was, it seems to have been providential, as without it I would not have acquired this welcome and most important reinforcement. I deem it due to them to say that my new Americans are altogether the best lot of seamen I have ever seen. I expect much of them. Rest assured they will give good account of themselves if fortune enables me to lay them alongside an English

Irigate " They had arrived at Nantes by cartel from England about the time Jones put back to l' Orient, having been just exchanged out of English prisons for the crew of the Drake captured by Jones the year before; so that they were indebted to him for their freedom. The cartel brought 119 altogether, but five of them were disabled by the cruelties of their late English

These 114 Americans were at that moment, doubtless, as Jones said, the best sailors in the world. Among them was Richard Dale, by birth a Virginian, but hailing from Philadelphia, Master of the American Continental brig Lexington, captured about a year before. Dale had escaped once from his English jailers and had been retaken. He had, in consequence, experienced to the full the barbarity for which English prisons were then proverbial. Ten or twelve of the others

had been officers in various ships. All, irrespective of rank, had old scores to pay off, and they rejoiced at the oppor tunity to settle their long reckonings with the English under the leadership of Paul Jones. They had not been on board a week before their influence made a differ-

ent ship of the Richard. (To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE.—In the next installment will be given a description of the Bon Homme Richard's great fight with the Serapis. Other adventurous experiences of Paul Jones offer good reading in Mr. Buell's narrative in future issues.

About Pension Circulars.

Large numbers of our readers who are invalid pensioners have lately written us about the circular letter being sent them by the Commissioner of Pensions, through and her trim would enable her to mount the pension agencies, asking them quesguns in the steerage, he cut ports out of it, | tions about their families-wife's name, date of marriage, names and ages of children, etc. We would state that the furnishin smooth water or when engaging to wind- ing of this information to the Commissioner of Pensions is not compulsory, but wholly voluntary. The declared purpose of the Commissioner in seeking this information Pallas was a light frigate, built in 1760, and is the prevention of possible fraud upon the

SCOUTING INCIDENTS

Brief Stories of Bushwhacker Hunting in Tennessee.

BY HENRY ROMEYN, BREVET MAJOR, U.S. A. RETIRED.

The duties of the scouts chosen from Ward's Brigade at Gallatin, Tenn., in 1862-'63, were varied. At times sent in pur-I' Orient and also at the neighboring ports | suit of bushwhackers; then hunting for smugglers of "contrabands of war"; next perhaps acting as guards for a foragetrain, they were kept busy. The Sergeant in command of one of the detachments is authority for the statement that of 38 consecutive days he did not have one in camp, and during one raid of five days' duration did not remove his overcoat or the saddle from his horse.

This Sergeant (liobinson) once was sent across the Cumberland, a force of 50 men with him, and a Major, who said he was "along only for fun."

The party crossed the river early in the evening so as to have all night for work, and a section of Nicklin's (13th) Ind. battery was sent to the river to protect, if necessary, the recrossing of the little

· For guide they had a negro who had lived in the country. He went voluntarily, alry which passed over the road nearly but was, to save appearances, tied to his

At the first farm visited, the house details had not reached their posts when the Corporal of the squad detailed to the stables came running up, saying there must be men in the house, as they had found two horses in the stables; which, by passing their hands over their backs, they had found had worn saddles during the past day.

Two men were in the house, and sleeping so soundly with the sense of perfect security, that all the noise made in rousing the other inmates, and by half a dozen more tramping through it, failed to rouse where a craft could be concealed. The them. They were only awakened when shaken by the shoulders, after their clothing and pistols had been secured.

When he did get awake, one sprang up in bed, took a look into the muzzle of the pistol not far from his head, and with the expression, "Bagged!" asked for his clothes, an example speedily followed by his comrade. They were furloughed men from Bragg's army at Tullahoma, on their way to their homes in Kentucky.

The party found the negroes not averse to giving information, when it could be done without attracting attention, and were told by one at this place that a rebel officer was stopping for the night at a house about a mile away. Owing to a noise made by a dog, the house was not quite surrounded when the officer was alarmed, and though a rush was at once made, the heavy door his escape by a back window. A fine pair of pistols, of English make, with his belt, were left behind.

At this house a negro gave information of a dance having been held that night some distance off, and that he thought quite a number of men had remained after it was over.

As the guide was not sure of the location, the informant was taken along, and when he had located the house, was wellpaid and dismissed, that he might evade recognition.

By this time day was dawning, and as the dismounted men were running forward to surround the house, one of the guestsof whom seven or eight had slept on the rear porch-came to the end of it clad only in underclothing, and without shoes or hat. He saw the advancing party, and shouting an alarm, dashed down a lane leading to a piece of woodland some hundreds of yards away. A shot and order to halt only added to his speed, and a mounted man started in pursuit.

Though the "Johnny" ran like a scared rabbit, the horseman gained at every stride, but a hundred yards away the lane made a square angle to the left. Over the fence at the angle the pursued leaped like a deer, though a thick hedge of blackberry bushes lined the farther side. The pursuer's horse, not long in the service, refused the leap, and by the time he had refused it twice the quarry was out of reach. All the others were captured.

The men having been in the saddle all night, were hungry. They never carried full rations, because of difficulty of carrying during rapid movements, frequently hasty departure from camp, and the fact that the small size of the command made "living off the country" practicable. The party was divided into four squads, with orders to get breakfast at houses not far away and to keep pickets out.

As part of the squad at the house nearest to the river were eating their meal, the picket from his place among the bushes near the house reported the approach of three horsemen from the direction of the stream.

The non-commissioned officer in charge had only allowed half his men to eat at once, and it was the work of but a moment for the others to mount and charge the the night, and thinking themselves secure on that side, were riding leisurely and

Confronted by twice their number, they did not stop to fight, but fled along the highway, which led past a house where which announced the presence of an enemy had been heard, and they found themselves between two parties.

carelessly.

Throwing open a gate beside the road, they rode into a timbered lot and at once scattered. Frightened by the firing, the horse of one who had turned in his saddle to fire on his pursuers, ran under a projecting limb, which caught him, and he was thrown senseless to the ground. The

others were caught at the next fence. Another man was found at a blacksmith's shop, where he was having his horse shod. The smith had one foot of the animal in his hand, perhaps half the nails driven, when the alarm was given that Yankees were coming. Attempting to escape, the rebel had not ridden a hundred yards when the unfastened shoe caused a fall and the capture of both rider and

By noon of that day all the country-side had been alarmed, and owing to this, and to being incumbered with prisoners and captured stock, the movements were less rapid than at first, and consequently not so successful. But the force was kept moving the next night, and the ensuing morning, having been over forty hours in the saddle, the little command reached the ferry without having had a single casualty, and with 27 prisoners and over seventy horses and mules-not an unprofitable raid, on a small scale.

During the Winter and early Spring Gen. Crook, with a division, lay at Carthage, about forty miles by land from Gallatin, from which point he drew his supplies and received his mail and dispatches. As the route was parallel with the river, raiding parties from the other side annoyed the line frequently, and the scouts were often sent as reinfocements to parties of cav-

every day. As bodies numbering from fifty to a hundred crossed, it was evident that they must have other than canoe transportation, and the district commander sent 30 men of the scouts up the river to a point some distance above where the attacks were generally made, with orders to make a careful search along the banks of the river and destroy every boat, no matter of what size, that could be found.

Proceeding to a point about 25 miles (by land) above Gallatin, the search party worked down the stream, examining, as far as practicable, every creek or inlet party reached a point where the road was some four miles or more from the river, and where most of the attacks had been made. They camped for the night at a large farmhouse, the owner of which, while he did not conceal his sympathy with the South, was willing to tell what he knew, if questioned. He stated that while he had not seen it, or the parties using it, he was sure, from the heavy trails which had on several occasions been found in his fields,

that a large flat was kept hidden somewhere near, on the other side. Nothing suspicious was heard by the pickets during the night, and early in the morning, the command was moved down to the thick timber which covered the banks of the river, and the horses left in it under guard, while the remainder of the men started to patrol the stream. But the burst open in time to prevent | trail, not more than two days old, of a considerable body of horses was found near, and easily followed to a point where the landing had been made. Opposite was the mouth of Cedar Creek, a deep, narrowstream, with high banks overgrown with-

cane and brush. Satisfied that the much-wanted boat was hidden there, the next thing was to

find a way to get to it. At the foot of a high, rocky bluff on the opposite side of the river, and a mile or more below the mouth of the creek, a canoe could be seen. Concealed in the fringe of bushes at the top of the bank on their side, the scouts waited for hours.

It was nearly noon when a colored man found his way down the steep, rocky declivity. He was hailed by the Sergeant of the scouts and forced to bring the canoe

As the pull up the stream would take some time and must necessarily expose the man or men in the canoe to observation by any stray passer-by on the other bank, a man was dressed in a gray coat that one of the party had, and directed to paddle the boat up to a point opposite the mouth of the creek, while the others of the party were taken through the timber.

This was in order not to give so much time for alarming any party which might be guarding the flat. Of course, the gray coat was not to be worn in crossing.

Seven men, all the craft could hold, were chosen, the entire force having volunteered for the crossing. As they took their

places and pushed off, the rest were deployed in the bushes along the top of the bank, in position to cover retreat if neces-While crossing, instructions were given forbidding firing without orders, and impressing the necessity for quiet, rapid work, if the boat was found. The paddles

worked noiselessly as they passed up the A hundred yards up the channel was the length of the river, as seen from the mouth, but as the little party passed around a bend in the stream they saw, only a few yards away, a new flat, large enough to carry 50 horses at once, and fitted with a pair of

large sweeps and steering-oar. Seated on the farther end, with his back to the approaching craft, was a man, fishing, but with his gun lying beside him, newcomers, who were rebels that had been | evidently supposed to be on guard. He to Kentucky. Returning with fresh was aroused from his occupation when the mounts, they had crossed the river during canoe touched his boat, and the Sergeant canoe touched his boat, and the Sergeant sprang on board.

Seizing his gun, he sprang to his feet, leveled the weapon at the intruder, and pulled trigger. His failure to fire was followed by the click of locks in the canoe, but no order was given to fire, and the the second squad had stopped. The firing | fellow taking advantage of the confusion attending a scramble to the larger boat, sprang into the bushes and escaped. Two strokes of an ax severed the ropes

that fastened the flat to trees on the bank, two men seized each sweep, two more, with their rifles, watched for enemies on the banks. They were soon out of the narrow estuary and in the current of the Several of the enemy soon appeared.

Their fire drove the crew to such cover as was afforded by the sides of the boat. But a return from the party deployed before crossing drove the rebels off, and after running some distance down stream to a point where the opposite bank afforded no shelter to foes, the flat was cut down about to the water's edge, the pieces, with extra fuel, 'taped in it, fire well started, and the blazing mass allowed to float down the

Struggle for a Flag.

Charles Miller, Augusta, Ga., says he does not see anything from members of the 156th N. Y. This regiment had a brilliant record, and saw much hard fighting. At Cedar Creek Comrade Miller saw a Yankee and reb fighting for the possession of a United States flag. Neither was able to carry the banner away without assistance, and soon the two were surrounded by a squad of rebels. Serg't Western, Co. K, 155th N. Y., went to the assistance of the Union soldier and the flag was saved. Serg't Western enlisted in the Regular Army after the war, and in a fight with Indians lost his arm. He died of his wounds.

HOW ONE OF OUR LADY READERS MAKES A GOOD LIVING.

I have noticed the different ways in which

some of our readers have been making money, and I wish now to give my experience. I am selling Baird's Non-Alcoholic Flavoring Powders, never making less than \$3 a day, and I oftentimes clear over \$5. These powders are much cheaper than the liquids and they go twice as far. From one to eight different flavors can be sold at most every house for flavoring ice cream, custards, cakes, candies, etc., and they give to any delicacy in which they are put that richness of flavor so common to the fruits and flowers they represent. Guaranteed to be perfectly healthful, I have not any trouble selling them, as everyone who sees them tried buys them. By my experience, hoping that others who are in need of employment can do as well as I have.



MARINES IN CAMP.

vice. More would be enlisted, but the trouble seems to be writing to W. H. Baird & Co., Dept. 99, The Marines whose photographs appear above are typical lack of officers, regarding which the Government has been Station A, Pittsburg, Pa., they will give you representatives of the service. The picture was taken while urgently advised, periodically, to no effect. It is believed that | full particulars and give you a start. I give they were in camp at Ordwa, near Washington, D. C., a few legislation is now near at hand to remedy this drawback. days ago, just prior to starting for Key West, where all have Marines have always proved excellent gunners aboard ship, now gone. They have evidently been engaged in the work of and it is said that the best served battery on board the great In February, 1780, Jones returned to ments, but I felt flattered by the fact that preparing a meal. There are now about 2,200 marines in sership lowa is manned by marines.